Amendment to the Claims:

Please amend the claims as follows.

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listing, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (original): A chimeric polypeptide comprising

a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and,

a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin.

2. (original): The chimeric polypeptide of claim 1, wherein the chemokine receptor is a chemokine receptor 5 (CCR5).

3. (original): The chimeric polypeptide of claim 2, wherein the chemokine receptor 5 (CCR5) is a human chemokine receptor 5 (CCR5).

4. (original): The chimeric polypeptide of claim 2, wherein the moiety that specifically binds to the chemokine receptor comprises a RANTES or a fragment thereof capable of binding to the CCR5 receptor.

5. (original): The chimeric polypeptide of claim 2, wherein the moiety that specifically binds to the CCR5 chemokine receptor comprises a MIP-1α or a fragment thereof capable of binding to the CCR5 receptor.

6. (original): The chimeric polypeptide of claim 2, wherein the moiety that specifically binds to the CCR5 chemokine receptor comprises MIP-1β, MCP-2, or MCP-3 or a fragment thereof capable of binding to the CCR5 receptor.

7. (original): The chimeric polypeptide of claim 1, wherein the moiety that specifically binds to the chemokine receptor comprises an IP-10 (CXCL10), a MIG (CXCL9), an I-TAC (CXCL11) or a fragment thereof capable of binding to the CXCR3 chemokine receptor.

8. (original): The chimeric polypeptide of claim 1, wherein the chemokine receptor is a CXCR3.

9. (original): The chimeric polypeptide of claim 1, wherein the chemokine receptor is a CCR4.

10. (original): The chimeric polypeptide of claim 1, wherein the chemokine receptor is a CCR6.

11. (original): The chimeric polypeptide of claim 1, wherein the chemokine receptor is a CCR10.

12. (original): The chimeric polypeptide of claim 1, wherein the chemokine receptor is a CXCR4, CCR1, CCR2, CCR3, CCR7, CCR8, CCR9, XCR1, or a CX3CR1.

13. (original): The chimeric polypeptide of claim 1, wherein the T cell surface polypeptide comprises a CD3 polypeptide.

14. (original): The chimeric polypeptide of claim 1, wherein the cell toxin comprises a *Pseudomonas* exotoxin.

15. (original): The chimeric polypeptide of claim 14, wherein the *Pseudomonas* exotoxin comprises a PE38 exotoxin, a PE40 exotoxin or a PE37 exotoxin.

16. (original): The chimeric polypeptide of claim 1, wherein the cell toxin comprises a diptheria toxin.

17. (original): The chimeric polypeptide of claim 1, wherein the cell toxin is cross-linked to the chimeric polypeptide.

18. (original): The chimeric polypeptide of claim 1, wherein polypeptide comprises a recombinant fusion protein.

19. (original): The chimeric polypeptide of claim 1, wherein the moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor comprises an antigen binding domain derived from an antibody that specifically binds to the chemokine receptor.

20. (original): The chimeric polypeptide of claim 1, wherein the moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide comprises an antigen binding domain derived from an antibody that specifically binds to the T cell surface polypeptide.

21. (original): The chimeric polypeptide of claim 1, wherein the moiety that specifically binds to a cell toxin comprises an antigen binding domain derived from an antibody that specifically binds to the cell toxin.

22. (original): A recombinant fusion protein comprising

a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and,

a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin.

23. (original): A bispecific antibody comprising

a first antigen binding domain that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and,

a second antigen binding domain that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide, a cell toxin, or a third antigen binding domain that specifically binds to or is linked to a T cell surface polypeptide or a comprising cell toxin.

24. (canceled)

25. (original): The bispecific antibody of claim 23, wherein the bispecific antibody is a single chain antibody construct.

26. (original): The bispecific antibody of claim 23, wherein the single chain antibody construct comprises a V_L and a V_H domain capable of specifically binding the chemokine receptor and a V_H and a V_L domain capable of specifically binding a T cell surface polypeptide.

27. (original): The bispecific antibody of claim 23, wherein the antigen binding domain that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor comprises a murine anti-human CCR5 antibody MC-1.

28. (original): The bispecific antibody of claim 27, comprising V_L and V_H domains arranged in the order V_L(MC-1)-V_H(MC-1)-V_H(CD3)-V_L(CD3).

29. (original): The bispecific antibody of claim 27, wherein the V_L(MC-1) domain comprises an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:12.

30. (original): The bispecific antibody of claim 27, wherein the V_H(MC-1) domain comprises an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:16.

31. (original): The bispecific antibody of claim 27, wherein the V_H(CD3) domain comprises an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:26.

32. (original): The bispecific antibody of claim 27, wherein the V_L(CD3) domain comprises an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 28.

33. (canceled)

34. (original): The bispecific antibody of claim 23, wherein the second antigen binding domain specifically binds to a cell toxin.

35. (original): The bispecific antibody of claim 23, wherein the antibody is covalently bound to a cell toxin.

36. (original): The bispecific antibody of claim 23, wherein the antibody is bound to a second antibody that binds to a CD3 antigen or a cell toxin.

37. (original): A nucleic acid encoding a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin.

38. (original): A vector comprising a nucleic acid encoding a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin.

39. (original): A transformed cell comprising a nucleic acid encoding a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin.

40. (original): A pharmaceutical composition comprising a chimeric polypeptide, a nucleic, a vector, or a transformed cell; and, a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient;

wherein the chimeric polypeptide comprises a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin,

wherein the nucleic acid encodes a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin,

wherein the vector comprises a nucleic acid encoding a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin,

wherein the transformed cell comprises a nucleic acid encoding a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin.

41. (original): A kit comprising a chimeric polypeptide, a nucleic acid, a vector, a transformed cell; or a pharmaceutical composition comprising the chimeric polypeptide, the vector or the cell;

wherein the chimeric polypeptide comprises a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin,

wherein the nucleic acid encodes a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin,

wherein the vector comprises a nucleic acid encoding a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin,

wherein the transformed cell comprises a nucleic acid encoding a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin.

42. (original): Use of a chimeric polypeptide to prepare a pharmaceutical composition for the elimination of cells that are latently infected with a primate immunodeficiency virus;

wherein the chimeric polypeptide comprises a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin.

43. (original): Use of a chimeric nucleic acid to prepare a pharmaceutical composition for the elimination of cells that are latently infected with a primate immunodeficiency virus, wherein the nucleic acid encodes a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin.

44. (original): Use of a chimeric polypeptide or a chimeric nucleic acid to prepare a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of an inflammatory renal disease;

wherein the chimeric polypeptide comprises a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin,

wherein the nucleic acid encodes a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin.

45. (original): Use of a chimeric polypeptide or a chimeric nucleic acid to prepare a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of an allergic reaction;

wherein the chimeric polypeptide comprises a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin,

wherein the nucleic acid encodes a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a

second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin.

46. (previously presented): Use of a chimeric polypeptide or a chimeric nucleic acid to prepare a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of an inflammatory bowel disease;

wherein the chimeric polypeptide comprises a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin,

wherein the nucleic acid encodes a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin.

47. (previously presented): Use of a chimeric polypeptide or a chimeric nucleic acid to prepare a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of multiple sclerosis;

wherein the chimeric polypeptide comprises a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin,

wherein the nucleic acid encodes a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin.

48. (previously presented): Use of a chimeric polypeptide or a chimeric nucleic acid to prepare a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of a skin disease;

wherein the chimeric polypeptide comprises a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin,

wherein the nucleic acid encodes a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin.

49. (original): The use of claim 48, wherein the skin disease is skin inflammation, atopic dermatitis or psoriasis.

50. (previously presented): Use of a chimeric polypeptide or a chimeric nucleic acid to prepare a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of diabetes;

wherein the chimeric polypeptide comprises a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin,

wherein the nucleic acid encodes a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin.

51. (previously presented): Use of a chimeric polypeptide or a chimeric nucleic acid to prepare a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of a transplant rejection;

wherein the chimeric polypeptide comprises a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin,

wherein the nucleic acid encodes a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin.

52. (previously presented): Use of a chimeric polypeptide or a chimeric nucleic acid to prepare a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of an inflammatory joint disease;

wherein the chimeric polypeptide comprises a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin,

wherein the nucleic acid encodes a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin.

53. (previously presented): Use of a chimeric polypeptide or a chimeric nucleic acid to prepare a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of a graft versus host disease;

wherein the chimeric polypeptide comprises a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin,

wherein the nucleic acid encodes a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin.

54. (previously presented): Use of a chimeric polypeptide or a chimeric nucleic acid to prepare a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of an autoimmune disease;

wherein the chimeric polypeptide comprises a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin,

wherein the nucleic acid encodes a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a

second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin.

55. (original): The use of claim 54, wherein the autoimmune disease is type I diabetes or rheumatoid arthritis.

56. (currently amended): A method for eliminating a cell infected with a primate immunodeficiency virus comprising administering a composition comprising a chimeric polypeptide or a nucleic acid, in amounts sufficient to kill the cell, [[.]]

wherein the chimeric polypeptide comprises a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin,

wherein the nucleic acid encodes a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin.

57. (original): The method of claim 56, wherein the primate immunodeficiency virus is a human immunodeficiency virus.

58. (original): The method of claim 57, wherein the human immunodeficiency virus is HIV-1.

59. (original): The method of claim 56, wherein the cell is latently infected with a primate immunodeficiency virus.

60. (currently amended): A method for the treatment of a primate immunodeficiency virus <u>infection</u> comprising the following steps:

(a) providing a pharmaceutical composition comprising a chimeric polypeptide or a nucleic acid,

wherein the chimeric polypeptide comprises a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin,

wherein the nucleic acid encodes a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin; and

(b) administering the pharmaceutical composition in amounts sufficient to treat the primate immunodeficiency virus infection.

61. (original): The method of claim 60, wherein the treatment further comprises administration of drugs employed in HAART.

62. (original): A method for the treatment of an inflammatory renal disease comprising the following steps:

(a) providing a pharmaceutical composition comprising a chimeric polypeptide or a nucleic acid,

wherein the chimeric polypeptide comprises a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin,

wherein the nucleic acid encodes a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin; and

(b) administering the pharmaceutical composition in amounts sufficient to treat the inflammatory renal disease.

63. (original): A method for the treatment of an allergic reaction comprising the following steps:

(a) providing a pharmaceutical composition comprising a chimeric polypeptide or a nucleic acid,

wherein the chimeric polypeptide comprises a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain

comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin,

wherein the nucleic acid encodes a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin; and

(b) administering the pharmaceutical composition in amounts sufficient to treat the allergic reaction.

64. (original): A method for the treatment of an inflammatory bowel disease comprising the following steps:

(a) providing a pharmaceutical composition comprising a chimeric polypeptide or a nucleic acid,

wherein the chimeric polypeptide comprises a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin,

wherein the nucleic acid encodes a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin; and

(b) administering the pharmaceutical composition in amounts sufficient to treat the inflammatory bowel disease.

65. (original): A method for the treatment of multiple sclerosis comprising the following steps:

(a) providing a pharmaceutical composition comprising a chimeric polypeptide or a nucleic acid,

wherein the chimeric polypeptide comprises a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain

comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin,

wherein the nucleic acid encodes a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin; and

(b) administering the pharmaceutical composition in amounts sufficient to treat the multiple sclerosis.

66. (original): A method for the treatment of a skin disease comprising the following steps:

(a) providing a pharmaceutical composition comprising a chimeric polypeptide or a nucleic acid,

wherein the chimeric polypeptide comprises a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin,

wherein the nucleic acid encodes a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin; and

(b) administering the pharmaceutical composition in amounts sufficient to treat the skin disease.

67. (original): The method of claim 66, wherein the skin disease is skin inflammation, atopic dermatitis or psoriasis.

68. (original): A method for the treatment of diabetes comprising the following steps:

(a) providing a pharmaceutical composition comprising a chimeric polypeptide or a nucleic acid,

wherein the chimeric polypeptide comprises a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain

comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin,

wherein the nucleic acid encodes a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin; and

(b) administering the pharmaceutical composition in amounts sufficient to treat the diabetes.

69. (original): A method for the treatment of a transplant rejection comprising the following steps:

(a) providing a pharmaceutical composition comprising a chimeric polypeptide or a nucleic acid,

wherein the chimeric polypeptide comprises a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin,

wherein the nucleic acid encodes a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin; and

(b) administering the pharmaceutical composition in amounts sufficient to treat the transplant rejection.

70. (original): A method for the treatment of inflammatory joint disease comprising the following steps:

(a) providing a pharmaceutical composition comprising a chimeric polypeptide or a nucleic acid,

wherein the chimeric polypeptide comprises a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain

comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin,

wherein the nucleic acid encodes a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin; and

(b) administering the pharmaceutical composition in amounts sufficient to treat the inflammatory joint disease.

71. (original): The method of claim 70, wherein the inflammatory joint disease comprises arthritis.

72. (original): A method for the treatment of a graft versus host disease comprising the following steps:

(a) providing a pharmaceutical composition comprising a chimeric polypeptide or a nucleic acid,

wherein the chimeric polypeptide comprises a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin,

wherein the nucleic acid encodes a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin; and

(b) administering the pharmaceutical composition in amounts sufficient to treat the transplant rejection.

73. (original): A method for the treatment of an autoimmune disease comprising the following steps:

(a) providing a pharmaceutical composition comprising a chimeric polypeptide or a nucleic acid,

wherein the chimeric polypeptide comprises a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin,

wherein the nucleic acid encodes a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor; and, a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a T cell surface polypeptide or a cell toxin, or, comprising a cell toxin; and

(b) administering the pharmaceutical composition in amounts sufficient to treat the transplant rejection.

74. (original): The method of claim 73, wherein the autoimmune disease is type I diabetes or rheumatoid arthritis.

75. (original): A method of making a chimeric composition that can bind to a chemokine receptor and a cell toxin comprising the following steps:

(a) providing a first polypeptide comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor and at least one moiety that specifically binds to a second polypeptide comprising an antigen binding domain, wherein the antigen comprises a compound comprising a cell toxin;

(b) contacting the first and second polypeptide with the compound *in vivo* or *in vitro* under conditions wherein the first polypeptide specifically binds to the second polypeptide, and the second polypeptide specifically binds to the compound, thereby making the chimeric composition.

76. (original): A method of making a chimeric composition that can bind to a chemokine receptor and a T cell surface antigen comprising the following steps:

(a) providing a first polypeptide comprising at least one moiety that specifically binds to a chemokine receptor and at least one moiety that specifically binds to a second polypeptide comprising an antigen binding domain, wherein the antigen comprises a compound comprising a T cell surface antigen binding domain;

(b) contacting the first polypeptide with the second polypeptide *in vivo* or *in vitro* under conditions wherein the first polypeptide specifically binds to the second polypeptide, and the second polypeptide specifically binds to the compound, thereby making a chimeric composition.

77. (original): The method of claim 76, wherein the T cell surface antigen comprises a CD3 antigen.

78. (original): The method of claim 76, wherein further comprising a cell toxin covalently bound to the chimeric composition.

79. (original): The method of claim 76, wherein the cell toxin is a truncated *Pseudomonas* exotoxin A (PE38).